

GUSEVA, L.M.; SOKOLOV, B.K.; KRASIN, A.G.; LYSENKO, A.M.; MOROZOV, G.A.,
red.

[For high corn yields] Za vysokie urozhai kukuruzy. Novgorod,
Knizhnaia red.gazety "Novgorodskaiia pravda," 1960. 59 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Corn (Maize))

L 13409-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000525

S/0020/63/150/002/0399/0402

AUTHOR: Kriviskiy, A. S.; Zavil'gel'skiy, G. B.; Ivanov, V. I.; Ly*senko, A. M. 44

TITLE: Kinetics of the mutagenic action of UV rays on extracellular S sub D bacteriophages of Escherichia coli

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 150, no. 2, 1963, 399-402

TOPIC TAGS: kinetics, mutation, UV irradiation, Escherichia coli, S sub D bacteriophage

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the relationship between the mutation frequency of the phage and the dose of UV irradiation in vitro. Broth containing S sub D phage was diluted with 0.85% NaCl to a concentration of less than 5×10^7 phages/ml. At these concentrations the screening effect was negligible. Phage was first adsorbed on bacteria or directly inoculated into Petri dishes by the two-layer method with E. coli, strain SK, and incubated 18-20 hours in the dark. Phage was exposed to UV radiation at room temperature with continuous rocking. A EUV-15 lamp, emitting about 80% monochromatic light with $\lambda = 2537$ angstroms was used as the source. The intensity was about 1 erg per mm² x sec. Doses were measured with a UV dosimeter. After irradiation the number of sterile plaques and mutant sterile plaques were counted. To explain the decrease in the percentage

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of mutations obtained with large doses of UV radiation, the authors advance the working hypothesis that the structure of DNA in phage particles is changed to a more radiation-resistant form, both with respect to the lethal and mutagenic action of UV rays. These results indicate that the characteristic, non-linear relationship between the mutation produced and the dose of UV radiation is the result of some primary mechanism of the reaction of DNA to UV radiation and is not related to an indirect effect of radiation on the cellular components and metabolism. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Radiation and Physico-Chemical Biology, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Dec62

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 017

Card 2/2

KRIVISKIY, A.S.; LYSENKO, A.M.

Mutagenic action of nitrous acid on extracellular bacteriophage.
Mikrobiologiya 33 no.1:64-72 Ja-F '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR.

GOLIKOV, V.P.; LYSENKO, A.M.; SHABALKIN, I.P.

Mutagenic and inactivating effect of high-frequency discharge
of the Tesla transformer on bacteriophage ϕ in vitro. Genetika
no.5:26-32 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut virusologii AMN SSSR, Moskva i Kafedra genetiki
Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Submitted April 26,
1965.

WISSEN, A.H., Arch.

Being plastic in the manufacture of the T-16 tractor.
Machine no. 2897-98 My-Ja '65. (MIRA 18:6)

KAPLYANSKIY, Aleksandr Yevseyevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ~~LYSENKO~~,
Aleksey Petrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; POLTOVSKIY, Lev
Solomonovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; KAZARNOVSKIY, D.M.,
red.; SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., tekhn. red.

[Theoretical fundamentals of electrical engineering] Teoreticheskie
osnovy elektrotehniki. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1961. 526 p.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Electric engineering)

KOPLYANSKIY, A.Ye., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof. (Leningrad); LYSENKO, A.P.,
doktor tekhn.nauk, dotsent (Leningrad); POLOTOVSKIY, L.S., kand.
tekhn.nauk, dotsent (Leningrad)

Tasks, structure, and method for presenting a course in "Theoretical principles of electrical engineering." Elektrichestvo no.10:
81-82 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

LYSENKO, A.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, dotsent (Leningrad)

Operation of even-harmonic ferrite probes in loaded magnetic
amplifiers. Elektrichestvo no.12:45-50 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

LYSENKO, A.P.

76-10-9/34

AUTHORS: Plyustin, V.G., Lysenko, A.P., Babin, Ye.P.

TITLE: Rules Governing the Alkyl Substitution of Hydrogen Atoms in the Benzene Nucleus. II. The ratio of the Rate Constants of Formation of the Isopropylbenzenes and the Equations for the Composition of the Products of the Alkylation of Benzene by Propylene in the Presence of Hydrogen Fluoride. (Zakonomernosti zameshcheniya atomov vodoroda v benzol'nom yadre alkil'nymi gruppami. II. Sootnosheniye konstant skorosti obrazovaniya izopropilbenzolov i uravneniya sostava produktov alkilirovaniya benzola propilenom v prisutstviy ftoristogo vodoroda)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol. 31, Nr 10, pp. 2229-2235 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is referred to the paper of the authors in Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol. 31, p. 2066, and tried here to use the equations for the composition of the products of subsequent reactions derived there for the determination of the ratio of the velocity constants of the formation of isopropylbenzenes, and to find the dependence of the composition of the alkylation products on the molar ratio. For this purpose the alkylation of benzene with propylene is carried out at molar ratios pro-

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Rules Governing the Alkyl Substitution of Hydrogen Atoms in the Benzene Nucleus. II. The ratio of the Rate Constants of Formation of the Isopropylbenzenes and the Equations for the Composition of the Products of the Alkylation of Benzene by Propylene in the Presence of Hydrogen Fluoride

76-10-9/34

ylene-benzene (n) of from 0,1 to 5. The ratio of the velocity constants is determined and shown that in the benzene alkylation the experimental- and computation data agree to the greatest extent in the case of a ratio of the velocity constants of 1 : 0, 8 : 0, 3 : 0,15. The equations for the composition of the alkylation products of benzene with propylene are derived and the dependence of the composition of the alkylation products on the molar ratio propylene-benzene determined. It is shown that the introduction of a isopropyl group into the benzene nucleus reduces the reactivity of the benzene nucleus for further substitutions of hydrogen by isopropyl groups. The greater the number of the alkyl groups is the more the reactivity is reduced. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, 1 Slavic reference.

ASSOCIATION:

Ural Branch of the AN USSR, Sverdlovsk (Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR, Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED:

July 9, 1956

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 2/2

LYSENKO, A.P.

AUTHOR:

Plyusnin, V.G., Lysenko, A.P.

76-11-13/35

TITLE:

Rules Governing the Substitution of Hydrogen Atoms in a Benzene Ring by Alkyl Groups (Zakonomernosti zameshcheniya atomov vodoroda v benzol'nom yadre alkil'nymi gruppami) III. The Relation Between the Velocity Constants in the Formation of Isopropylbenzene and the Equation for the Composition of the Products in the Alkylation of Isopropylbenzene by Propylene in the Presence of Hydrogen Fluoride (III. Sootnosheniya mezhdru konstantami skorosti obrazovaniya izopropilbenzola i uravneniya sostava produktov alkilirovaniya izopropilbenzola propilenom v prisutstvii ftoristogo vodoroda)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol. 31, Nr 11, pp. 2464-2468 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

On the strength of experimental data for the alkylation of benzene and isopropylbenzene by propylene the ratio of the velocity constants is precisely given. Accurate equations for the composition of the products obtained by the alkylation of benzene and isopropylbenzene by propylene are given. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 2 Slavic references.

Card 1/2

76-11-13/35
Rules Governing the Substitution of Hydrogen Atoms in a Benzene Ring by Alkyl
Groups. III. The Relation Between the Velocity Constants in the Formation of
Isopropylbenzene and the Equation for the Composition of the Products in the
Alkylation of Isopropylbenzene by Propylene in the Presence of Hydrogen
Fluoride

ASSOCIATION: Ural Branch AN USSR, Sverdlovsk (Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk
SSSR, Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: July 9, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

LYSENKO, A. P.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Obtaining dialkylbenzenes by
alkylation of isopropyl benzene with olefins in the presence of hydrogen
fluoride". Sverdlovsk, 1958. 11 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Ural Affiliate), 150
copies (KL, No 7, 1959, 125)

AUTHORS: Lysenko, A. P., Plyusnin, V. G. 76-32-5-19/47

TITLE: The Rules Governing the Alkyl Substitution for Hydrogen in the Benzene Nucleus.V. (Zakonomernosti zameshcheniya vodorodov v benzol'nom yadre alkil'nyimi gruppami.V.)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 5; pp. 1074-1076 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to explain the ratio between the constant of the velocity of formation of isopropyl-sec-butylbenzenes and isopropyl-di-sec-butyl-benzenes the experimental data obtained in the alkylation of isopropylbenzene with n-butylene at molar ratios n of 0.1 to 2 were used. The composition of the alkylation products is mentioned in a table and from it can be seen that with the increase of the mol ratio the difference of the olefine content increases, which points to the fact that the alkylation process takes place with a considerable polymerization of n-butylene. From a second table of the alkylation products, detracting the polymers and correcting the mol ratios, the ratio of the constants of the velocity of formation of isopropyl-sec-butylbenzene is determined using the kinetic equation of subsequent reactions in two stages; here the experimental data are most close to theoretical values in the

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The Rules Governing the Alkyl Substitution for Hydrogen in the Benzene Nucleus.V. 76-32-5-19/47

case of a ratio of the constants of 1:0,15. The molar composition of the system is computed for this case. It was observed that the substitution of the second hydrogen atom in isopropylbenzene, in the benzene nucleus of the secondary butyl group, takes place seven times slower than that of the first hydrogen atom, which is essentially slower than in the alkylation of benzene, and which fact is brought into connection with spatial hindrances. There are 1 figure, 2 table, and 3 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR, Sverdlovsk (Sverdlovsk, Ural Branch AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 14, 1957

1. Benzenes--Properties
2. Benzenes--Synthesis
3. Benzenes--Chemical reactions
4. Hydrogen--Properties

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Plyusnin, V. G., Lysenko, A. P. 307/76-32-6-11/46

TITLE: Correlations in the Alkyl Substitution of Hydrogen in the Benzene Ring. IV (Zakonomernosti zameshcheniya vodorodnykh atomov v benzol'nom yadre alkil'nyimi gruppami. IV) The Ratio Between the Constants of the Heat of Formation of Butyl Benzenes and the Equations for the Composition of the Products of Benzene Alkylation by n-Butylene in the Presence of Hydrogen Fluoride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 6, pp. 1262 - 1264 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is assumed that the alkylation reaction of benzene with n-butylene proceeds as follows:

benzene $\xrightarrow{k_1}$ monobutyl benzene $\xrightarrow{k_2}$ dibutylbenzene.

Equations corresponding to this are derived. According to the experimental conditions adopted, the fraction from 78-165° is considered to represent the benzene content of the alkylation products. The fraction from 165 - 200° is considered to be monobutylbenzene and the remainder above 200° dibutylbenzene. This is confirmed by the results obtained. It was found that no noticeable polymerization of n-butylene took place in the alkylation

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Correlations in the Alkyl Substitution of Hydrogen in the Benzene Ring.IV. The Ratio Between the Constants of the Heat of Formation of Butyl Benzenes and the Equations for the Composition of the Products of Benzene Alkylation by n-Butylene in the Presence of Hydrogen Fluoride SOV/76-32-6-11/46

process and that the total amount of olefines was used up for the formation of the alkyl benzenes. The investigations showed that mono-sec- and di-sec-butylbenzenes are produced in the alkylation of benzene with n-butylene. The fraction of the latter primarily contains the para-isomer and a small amount of the meta-isomer. The modification of the composition of the alkylation products versus the molar ratio n is given graphically, and a good agreement with the theoretical curves is obtained. From the experimental data it may be seen, among other things, that benzene is twice as reactive as mono-sec-butylbenzene in the substitution reaction of the hydrogen atom in the benzene nucleus. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 2 references, which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR, Sverdlovsk (Sverdlovsk, Ural Branch, AS USSR)

Card 2/3

Correlations in the Alkyl Substitution of Hydrogen SO1/76-32-6-11/46
in the Benzene Ring, IV. The Ratio Between the Constants of the Heat of Formation
of Butyl Benzenes and the Equations for the Composition of the Products of
Benzene Alkylation by n-Butylene in the Presence of Hydrogen Fluoride

SUBMITTED: January 20, 1957

1. Benzenes--Chemical reactions
 2. Butenes--Chemical reactions
 3. Substitution reactions
 4. Butyl benzenes--Heat of formation
 5. Alkali radicals--Chemical reactions
 6. Hydrogen fluoride
- Chemical effects

Card 3/3

S/T68/60/000/004/001/004
1060/I242

AUTHORS: Lysenko, A.P. and Plyusnin, V.G.

TITLE: Preparation of dialkylbenzenes by alkylation of isopropylbenzene with olefines in the presence of hydrogen fluoride

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut khimii. Trudy. no. 4. 1960. Sbornik rabot Laboratorii neftesinteza, 53-47

TEXT: The purpose of this study was to establish the exact relationship between the rate constants of formation of isopropylbenzenes and other dialkylbenzenes which are produced by oxidation of the industrially important phthalic, terephthalic, and isophthalic acids. The problem was subdivided into: 1) a study

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S/768/60/000/004/001/004
I060/I242

Preparation of dialkylbenzenes....

of the process of production of dialkylbenzenes by alkylation of (a) isopropylbenzene by propylene, (b) n - butylene, and (c) isobutylene, in the presence of hydrogen fluoride; 2) determination of a quantitative rule of substitution of hydrogen of the benzene nucleus by propylene groups during alkylation of isopropylbenzene; 3) determination of rules governing introduction of secondary and tertiary butylene groups into isopropylbenzene. From the experimental study of (a) the authors obtain formulae which can be used for calculation and control of the process of alkylation of benzene and isopropylbenzene by propylene under industrial conditions. The most favourable conditions for the production of dialkylbenzene exist when the molar relationship for every olefine used is: olefine/isopropylbenzene, $n = 0.3 - 0.5$. The increase of size and of branching complexity of the alkyl groups entering into isopropylbenzene increases the probability of formation of para-isomers of dialkylbenzenes. There are 3 figures and 9 tables.

Card 2/2

LYSENKO, A.P.

Higher even harmonics of electromotive force of ferrosondes
and magnetic modulators. Geofiz. prib. no.9:16-24
'61. (MIRA 15:11)

(Magnetic instruments)

LYSENKO, A.P.; SOKOLOV, N.F.; MIKHLIN, B.Z.

Methods of measuring weak magnetic fields in a wide spectrum
of frequencies. Geofiz. prib. no.9:25-36 '61. (MIRA 15:11)
(Magnetism, Terrestrial--Measurement)

LYSENKO, A.P.; PLYUSNIN, V.G.

Preparation of dialkyl benzenes by the alkylation of isopropylbenzene
with olefins in the presence of hydrogen fluoride. Trudy Inst.khim.
UFAN SSSR no.4:33-47 '60 (MIRA 16:6)
(Benzene derivatives) (Cumene) (Olefins)

PLYUSNIN, V.G.; VORFALOMEYEV, D.F.; LYSENKO, A.P.

Upgrading of highly unsaturated sulfur-bearing cracked distillates.
Trudy Inst.khim. UFAN SSSR no.4:85-94 '60. (MIRA 16:6)
(Petroleum--Refining)

LYSENKO, A.P.; YAKUNINA, G.I.; PLYUSNIN, V.G.; ZELENTOVA, M.I.

Production of n-tert-butyl phenol by alkylation of phenol with
isobutylene in the presence of hydrogen fluoride. Khim. prom.
41 no. 12:887-891 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

ACC NR: AM6010602

Monograph

UR/

Plyusnin, V. G.; Plotkina, N. I.; Chertkova, S. I.; Lysenko, A. P.; Geyn, N. V.; Varfolomeyev, D. F.

Processing of tars obtained in the pyrolysis of petroleum hydrocarbons (Pererabotka smoly piroliza neftyanykh uglevodorodov) [Sverdlovsk] Sredne-Ural'skoye knizhnoye izd-vo. 1965. 114 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 1,200 copies printed. Series note: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut khimii. Trudy, vyp. 8

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum ~~refining~~ product, aromatic hydrocarbon, pyrolysis ~~tar, waste product~~, alkene, polymerization, *petroleum residue, petroleum refining, hydrocarbon, hydrocarbon resin, benzene, toluene*

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This issue describes the development of a process for the refining of residue tars obtained from the pyrolysis of petroleum hydrocarbons in order to utilize this waste product as an additional source of aromatic hydrocarbons and other commercial products (from the conversion of the remaining unsaturated compounds). It was determined that unsaturated compounds contained in pyrolytic tars can be converted into solid polymeric resins which separate easily from aromatic hydrocarbons.

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ACC NR: AM6010602

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

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Ch. I. Tars from the pyrolysis of petroleum hydrocarbons at synthetic-alcohol plants -- 6

Ch. II. Acid-catalyst polymerization of unsaturated compounds obtained from light oils of pyrolytic tar -- 15

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Ch. V. Characteristics of the benzene and toluene fractions and the preparation of high-purity benzene -- 56

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Card 2/2 SUB CODE: 1107/ SUBM DATE: 23Jul65/ ORIG REF: 049/ OTH REF: 010

KOSHKIN, Boris Valer'yevich; LYSENKO, A.S., red.

[Taiga secrets] Tazhnye sekrety. Irkutsk, Vostochno-Sibirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 62 p. (MIRA 18:2)

S/137/62/000/004/008/201
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Bogolyubov, V. F., Lysenko, A. S.

TITLE: Changes in the contact potential of nickel in the degassing process
(Preliminary information)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 18, abstract 4A92
("Nauchn. yezhegodnik Saratovsk. un-t, Fiz. fak. i N.-i. in-t
mekhan. i fiz. 1955", Saratov, 1960, 14 - 16)

TEXT: For the purpose of controlling the degree of metal degassing, the authors investigated contact potentials of Ni. The difference of contact potentials between Ni and Pt was measured with the aid of the capacitor method. The results obtained show that with higher temperature the contact potential of Ni increases, attaining a maximum at 300°C; it decreases then and becomes more negative than the initial value by over 1 v. The initial increase of the potential is connected with desorption of O, and its further changes with desorption of H. To reveal the true causes, experiments in H₂ atmosphere are necessary.

Yu. Nikitin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

POPOV, Pavel Fedorovich; LYSENKO, A.S., red.; KARAS', V.D., V.D.,
tekhn. red.

[Natural conditions and resources of Irkutsk Province]
Prirodnye uslovia i bogatstva Irkutskoi oblasti. Izd.3.,
ispr. i dop. Irkutsk, Irkutskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 37 p.
(MIRA 16:9)

(Irkutsk Province--Economic geography)

KOZHOV, Mikhail Mikhaylovich, prof.; LYSENKO, A.S., red.;
PONOMAREVA, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Baikal and its life] Baikal i ego zhizn'. Izd.4., ispr.
Irkutsk, Irkutskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 97 p.
(MIRA 16:10)

(Baikal, Lake---Freshwater biology)

BARDUNOV, Leonid Vladimirovich; MALYSHEV, Leonid Ivanovich, kand. biol. nauk;
LYSENKO, A.S., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Baikal Lake region in fall] Pribaikal'e osen'iu. Irkutsk,
Irkutskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 114 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nauchnyye sotrudniki Vostochno-Sibirskogo biologicheskogo
instituta Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Bardunov,
Malyshev).

MEL'KHIEV, Matvey Nikolayevich; LYSENKO, A.S., red.

[Origin of geographical names in Irkutsk Province]
Proiskhozhdenie geograficheskikh nazvaniy Irkutskoi
oblasti. Irkutsk, Vostochno-Sibirskoe knizhnoe izd-
vo, 1964. 88 p. (MIRA 17:7)

LYSENKO, A. T.

Lysenko, A. T. "25 years of the Dnepropetrovsk agricultural institute", Trudy Dnepropetr. s.-kh. in-ta, Vol. 14-111, 1948, p. 5-11.

So: U-3261, 10 April 53, (citation 'Zhurnal 'Nayka Sotey, No. 12, 1953).

LYSENKO, A.T.

Lysenko, A.T. "The plant feeder in the 400-Sh cultivator",
Trudy Dnepropetr. s.-kh. in-ta, Vol. II-III, 1948, p. 271-78.

SO: U-3261, 10 April 53, (Letopis 'zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 1949)

LYSENKO, A. T.

Agricultural Research

Introduction. Trudy Dnepr. sel'khoz. inst. 4, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

LYSENKO. A. T., ORLOVSKIY, I. G.

Harrows

Degree of soil crumbling with spike-tooth harrows. Pochvovedenie, No. 8, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November, 1952.
Unclassified.

LYSENKO, A.T.; VOLIK, A.F.

Continuous harvesting. Zemledelie 26 no.7:40-43 J1 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

SOV/112-57-5-9994

8 (6)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 5, p 54 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lysenko, A.

TITLE: Dneprodzerzhinsk Hydroelectric Development
(Dneprodzerzhinskaya GES stroitsya)

PERIODICAL: Sel'skoye str-vo, 1956, Nr 7, pp 7-8

ABSTRACT: Problems of resettling the farms from the flood area of the Dneprodzerzhinsk Hydroelectric Development are considered; the station on the Dnepr River will have a capacity of 250 Mw. The dam hydraulic profile has been selected near Romankovo settlement, 8 km upstream from Dneprodzerzhinsk City. The dam will impound a water reservoir of 3 billion m³ capacity that will occupy a territory about 110 km long (up to Kremenchug City). Widening of water courses of the Dnepr River and its tributaries, Orel', Vorskla, Psel, Samotkan', and Domotkan', will result in flooding extensive land areas and many populated localities. It is planned that 10, 102

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SOV/112-57-5-9994

Dneprodzerzhinsk Hydroelectric Development

homesteads, including 7,920 kolkhoz-member homesteads, will be resettled from the flood area of Dneprodzerzhinsk water reservoir. Of the above number, 4,665 homesteads would be in the flooded area, and the rest in the area of higher ground-water table and bank undercutting. Most of the homesteads to be resettled are placed in the area of their rayons and even within their own kolkhozes and villages. More fodder cultures will be sown in the arable areas of the kolkhozes affected by resettlement. Problems of planning and building for the resettlers are reconsidered in detail. The layout of the Dneprodzerzhinsk Hydroelectric Station Reservoir is presented.

Yu. M. S.

Card 2/2

LYSENKO, A. V.

LYSENKO, A. V. -- "Prospekt I. V. Stalina (I. V. Stalin Prospect) in the City of Minsk." Min Higher Education. Belorussian Polytechnic Inst imeni I. V. Stalin. Minsk, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 1, 1956

ABASHINA, R.F., GRIDUNOVA, Ye.B., kand.khim.nauk; LYSENKO, A.V.

Effect of the addition of synthetic resins on the physicomachanical
properties of ebonite. Trudy NIIRP no. 7:52-66 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Rubber) (Resins, Synthetic)

ZUBOV, V. Ya., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; SOKOLOV, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KRASIL'NIKOV, L.A., inzh.; GRACHEV, S.V., inzh.; Primalni uchastiye:
SURKOV, Yu, P., inzh.; LYSENKO, A. P., tekhnik

Deformation of metastable austenite and the strength of steel
strip. Stal' 21 no.6:549-551 Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Beloretskiy staleprovolochnyy zavod i Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut.

(Steel--Hardening)

(Metallography)

BOBKOVA, T.P., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; GURBO, A.I., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; ZHIVAYEVA, Ye.I., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; ZEMSKOVA, O.V., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; LYSENKO, A.V., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; MARTOPLYAS, L.V., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; MARTYNOVA, F.V., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; PANOVA, V.P., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; POMINOVA, M.G., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; RYZHICHKINA, M.I., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; SYCHEVA, T.A., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; FILANOVICH, O.F., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; BRUNEVSKAYA, M., red.; TRUKHANOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Practical handbook on garment cutting and sewing] Prakticheskoe posobie po kroike i shit'iu. 4. izd. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR Red. nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1961. 607 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Minskiy Okruzhnoy Dom ofitserov im. K.Ye.Voroshilova i klub im. F.E.Dzerzhiskogo (for all except Brunevskaya, Trukhanova).
(Dressmaking—Pattern design) (Sewing)

S/081/62/000/012/059/063
B158/B101

AUTHORS: Abashina, P. F., Gridunova, Ye. B., Lysenko, A. V.

TITLE: Effect of synthetic resin additives on the physico-mechanical properties of ebonite

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 12, 1962, 615, abstract 12P302 (Tr. N.-i. in-ta rezin. prom-sti, sb. 7, 1960, 52-66)

TEXT: Results are given of investigations into the effect of the following resins (R) on the physico-mechanical properties of ebonite mixtures: polyvinylchloride (ГОСТ 3119-46 (GOST 3119-46)), polyethylene (ТУ МХП-4138-53) (ТУ МХП 4138-53), high-styrene R (imported), polyisobutylene (ТУ МХП 1655-54p (ТУ МХП 1655-54r)), phenol-formaldehyde resins (liquid Bakelite (ГОСТ 4559-45 (GOST 4559-45)), powdered Bakelite (ГОСТ 3552-47 (GOST 3552-47)). Iditol (ГОСТ 2230-43 (GOST 2230-43)), R no. 18, (ТУ МХП 1-42 (ТУ МХП 1-42)), R no. 101 (ТУ МХП КУ 328-13 (ТУ МХП КУ 328-13)), sulfonamide R (test samples). The possibility is established of increasing the impact strength of ebonite by using

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Effect of synthetic resin additives ...

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polyethylene and R no. 18, and also of improving all the basic physico-mechanical properties of ebonite of CKH (SKN) by introducing Bakelite powder into its composition. High-styrene R (of the Duranite 10 and Hycar 2057 type) may be used as fillers for economizing in rubber.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

LYSENKO, A. YA., PHYSICIAN

CAND MED SCI

Dessertation: "Study of Malaria in the Tuleotropic Zone and Temporary Chemoprophylaris
with Paludrine."

9 May 49

Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni

I.V. Stalin

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

LYSENKO, A. YA.

PA 153T81

USSR/Medicine - Malaria
Chemotherapy

Jul 49

"Bigumal (Paludrine) in the Chemical Prophylaxis of
Malaria," A. Ya. Lysenko, Moscow, 1/4 p

"Sov Med" No 7

Discusses results of Lysenko's tests with bigumal on
306 patients under actual epidemic conditions during
1947 in Lenkoransk Rayon, Azerbaydzhan, using 230
patients as a control. No fresh cases appeared in
treated group during test period, while 29 fresh
cases appeared in control group. Also found that
use of bigumal reduces number of early relapses to
less than one tenth.

153T81

LEVITANSKAYA, P. B., LYSENKO. A. YA.

Parasitès - Birds

First appearance of Plasmodium hexamerium in birds of Eurasia, Zool. zhur. 31 No. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952, UNCL.

SERGIYEV, P.G.; RASHINA, M.G.; VASIL'KOVA, Z.G.; PROKOPENKO, L.I.; LYSENKO, A.Ya.;
ZVYAGINTSEV, S.N.; OLIFAN, V.I.; BANDIN, A.I.; RAKHMANOVA, P.I.; TIMOFEYEVA,
L.V.; BUYANOVA, O.F.

In memory of A.D.Polumordinov. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.3:287 My-Je '53.
(MLRA 6:8)

(Polumordinov, Arsenii Dmitrievich, 1902-1953)

TIBURSKAYA, N.A.; LYSENKO, A.Ya.; BOBKOVA, V.I.

Search for methods of radical chemical prophylaxis and complete cure of tertian malaria with short and long incubation period. First report: Use of bigumal in radical chemical prophylaxis of tertian malaria. Med. paraz.i paraz.bol. no.5:412-417 S-0 '53. (MIRA 6:12)

1. Iz sektora eksperimental'noy parazitologii i malyarii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (direktor instituta - professor P.G.Sergiyev, zaveduyushchiy sektorom - professor Sh.D.Moshkovskiy). (Malarial fever)

LYSENKO, A.Ya.; TIBURSKAYA, N.A.; BOBKOVA, V.I.

Search for methods of radical chemoprophylaxis and complete cure of three-day malaria with short and long incubation period. Second report: Using a combination of acrichine-chloroguanine-plasmocide (ABP) and plasmocide plasmochine-pentachine-quinoline No.31 (PPFKh-31) for radical chemoprophylaxis of three-day malaria with a short and long incubation period. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.1:71-77 Ja-Mr '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz sektora eksperimental'noy protozoologii i malyarii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR (direktor instituta - professor P.G.Sergiyev, zaveduyushchiy sektorom - professor Sh.D.Moshkovskiy). (Malarial fever) (Chemotherapy)

Translation M-761, 31 Aug 55

LYSENKO, A.Ya.

Malaria with prolonged incubation in Moldavia. Med. paraz. i paraz.
bbl. no.3:211-216 J1-S '54. (MIRA 8:2)

1. Iz Instituta maliarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'minto-
logii Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta prof.
P.G.Sergiyev).

(MALARIA, epidemiology,

Russia, malaria with prolonged incubation)

LYSENKO, A.Ya.

LYSENKO, A.Ya.

Seeking methods for radical chemical prevention and cure without recurrence of tertian malaria with short and long incubation periods.
Report no.3: Results of a study of the therapeutic properties of quinocid, a new compound for malaria, in experimental tertian malaria. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol.24 no.2:132-137 Ap-Je '55.
(MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz sektora eksperimental'noy parazitologii Instituta malyarii meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdra-vookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav. sektorom - prof. V.P.Pod'yapol'skaya)

(QUINOLINE, effects,

aminoquinoline deriv. on exper. malaria)

(MALARIA, experimental,

eff. of aminoquinoline deriv.)

LYSENKO, A.Ya.; CHURNOSOVA, A.A.

Seeking methods for radical chemical prevention and cure without recurrence of tertian malaria with short and long incubation periods. Report no.4: Result of radicalquinocid therapy without recurrence of tertian malaria with short incubation period. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol.24 no.2: 137-141 Ap-Je '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1.Iz sektora eksperimental'noy parazitologii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdra-vookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav. sektorom - prof. V.P.Pod'yapol'skaya) i Stalinabadskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach stantsii Kh.V.Vakhidov)

(MALARIA, therapy,

aminoquinoline deriv.)

(QUINOLINE, therapeutic use, aminoquinoline deriv. in malaria)

LYSENKO, A.Ya.; GOZODOVA, G.Ye.; FASTOVSKAYA, E.I.; ZAL'NOVA, N.S.;
CHERNOSOVA, A.A.

Seeking methods for radical chemical prevention and cure without recurrence of tertian malaria with short and long incubation periods. Report no.6: Results of an investigation of tolerance to the new antimalarial drug quinocid. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 24 no.2:147-154 Ap-Je '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz sektora eksperimental'noy parazitologii Instituta malyarii meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdorovookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta-Prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav.sektorom prof. V.P.Pod'yapol'skeya) i Stalinabadskoy gorodskoy sanitrano-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach stantsii Kh.V.Vakhidov)

(QUINOLINES, effects,
aminoquinoline deriv.tolerance)

LYSENKO, A. Ya.

Category: USSR / Farm Animal Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi. V-2

Abs Jour: Refer. Zhur-Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 72292

Author : Lysenko, Tsybal, Kulabachnaya

Inst : Not given

Title : The Study of Preventive and Healing Properties of Bivalent Immune Sera of Paratyphoid and B. Coli in Calves, Prepared by Different Methods, as Applied to Calves.

Orig Pub: Nauch. Tr. Ukr. In-t Experim. Vet., 1956, 23, 205-215

Abstract: In thorough tests with calves it was found that the antiparatyphoid and Anti- B. Coli sera, prepared by the "UIEV" method, in its prophylaxis and treatment surpasses the serum prepared by the method of "GNKI" in the treatment of calves. The latter, with its preventive effect, possesses the property of complicating in a number of cases the specific infectious process.

Card : 1/1

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FASTOVSKAYA, E.I.; LYSENKO, A.Ya.; SHCHELKUNOVA, F.N.

Investigations of methods of radical chemoprophylaxis and of complete cure of tertian malaria with short and long incubation periods.
Report no.7: Results of using quinocide in the treatment of tertian malaria with various possibilities of reinfection. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol. 25 no.3:222-226 J1-S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz otdeleniya epidemiologii malyarii i organizatsii bor'by s malyariy i drugimi parazitarnymi zabolevaniyami Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. inst. prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav. otdelom - dotsent M.G.Rashina)

(ANTIMALARIAIS, therapeutic use,
quinocide in tertian malaria (Rus))

LYSENKO, A. YA.

MALARIA

"Searching for Methods of Radical Chemoprophylaxis and the Non-Relapse Cure of Tertian Malaria with Short and Long Term Incubation (Report IX: Results of the Use of Quinocide for the Non-Relapse Cure and Radical Chemoprophylaxis of Tertian Malaria with Short Incubation)", by A. Ya. Lysenko, Meditinskaya Parazitologiya i Parazitarnyye Bolezni, No 2, March-April 1957, pp 197-202.

In Tadzhikistan, 3 groups of patients were treated for tertian malaria with short term incubation with quinocide. During the period of the first attacks, quinocide was given in dosages of 0.03 g daily for 10 days to 35 patients, who had only recently fallen ill with malaria (July-September 1954). During the first 2-5 days, the drug was administered together with chloridine or bigumal. Only one case of remote relapse, 279 days after the primary attack, was recorded.

In the pre-relapse period (April 1955), quinicide was given to 500 patients who, for the first time, applied for medical assistance in July-December 1954. The drug was administered in dosages of 0.03 g

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MALARIA

daily (for adults) over a period of 10 days. Remote relapses occurred in 6 patients. In the 3rd group, quinocide was given to 197 patients, who had relapses in January-June 1955. The drug was administered in dosages of 0.03 g daily for 10 days, or of 0.02 g per day during 14 days. Repeated relapses were noted in 9 out of 129 patients who were given the preparation in dosages of 0.03 g per day, and in 1 out of 69 patients, who used the preparation in dosages of 0.02 g per day.

Quinocide in combination with chloridine was also used for the chemoprophylaxis of tertian malaria with short-term incubation. The entire population of 2 villages (313 people), in the course of June-September 1954, were given 0.01 of chloridine once a week. There were no cases of tertian malaria during the period of prophylaxis. In May 1955, a group of people (148 people) were given quinocide in dosages of 0.02 g daily during 14 days. There was no case of the late manifestation of the disease during the next 4 months. In the control group, 4 persons fell ill in May-June 1955; it is certain that they were infected in the epidemic season of 1954.

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- LYSSENKO, A. YA.

MALARIA

"The Importance of Antimalaria Treatment of Farm Animals with DDT in a Mountain Region of Tadzikistan", by A.Ya. Lysenko, Ye.M. Lavrenko, L.Ya. Il'yashenko and A.F. Korovay, Meditinskaya Parazitologiya i Parazitarnyye Bolezni, No 2, March-April 1957, pp 212-218

The authors have made research studies in four villages. In one of them DDT was not being used, in another DDT was used for the disinfection of habitations and stables, and in the remaining two villages DDT was used for treating domestic animals. The houses were sprayed with a DDT emulsion once in July, the dosage being two grams of active substance per one sq meter. Animals were treated every ten days during July-September (altogether seven times) with the same dose of insecticide.

On 156 farms, 319 heads of cattle and horses and 1091 sheep and goats were disinfected. This treatment of the animals enabled to prevent completely the seasonal increase in the number of *Anopheles superpictus*, and considerably lowered the percentage of old epidemically

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MALARIA

dangerous female mosquitoes in the surviving part of the insect population.

The morbidity of inhabitants has decreased from 0.96 percent in July to 0.33 percent in September.

Although the treatment of cattle is somewhat more expensive than the disinfection of habitations or stables, it may nevertheless be recommended as an effective method of malaria control in districts with extensive silkworm breeding, where the treatment of settlements is difficult or impossible.

Card 2/2

- 38 -

LYSENKO, A.Ya.

MURAV'YEV, M.I.; LYSENKO, A.Ya.; ZHUKOVA, T.A.; LEYKINA, Ye.S.

Parasitic diseases in the republics of Central Asia and in Trans-
caucasia and their further decrease. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 26 no.4:
391-396 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(PARASITIC DISEASES, epidemiology,
in Russia (Rus))

2480100, 81 4 A
SERGIYEV, P.G.; LYSENKO, A.Ya.; KALMYKOV, Ye.S.

System of sanitation and prophylactic measures in the final stage
of malaria control. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 26 no.4:396-406 J1-Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parasitologii i gel'mintologii
Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - pro'. P.G.
Sergiyev)

(MALARIA, prevention and control,
in Russia (Rus))

LYSENKO, A. Ya.
SBERGIYEV, P.G.; LYSENKO, A. Ya.

Second Malaria Conference of the countries of southeastern Europe.
Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 26 no.4:503-508 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(MALARIA--CONGRESSES)

LYSENKO, A.Ya., GOZODOVA, G.Ye.

Possibility of shortening the assanation of area of intensive malaria
by using quinocide [with summary in English]. Med.paraz. i paraz.
bol. 27 no.3:293-300 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz sektora eksperimental'noy parazitologii Instituta malyarii,
meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya
SSSR (dir. - prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zav. sektorom - prof. V.P.
Pod'yamol'skaya).

(ANTIMALARIALS, ther.use.

quinocids, eradication of malarial foci in Russia (Rus))

LYSENKO, A.Ya.; KALMYKOV, Ye.S.; FASTOVSKAYA, E.I.; BERDYEV, Kh.B.;
IVANENKO, A.K.; LYAPIN, P.D.

Principal results of three years' work for the extermination
of malaria as a mass disease in the Tajik S.S.R. Sbor. rab.
po mal. i gel'min. no.2:5-19 '59. (MIRA 15:3)
(TAJIKISTAN--MALARIA)

KALMYKOV, Ye.S.; LYSENKO, A.Ya.

Materials toward the improvement of methods for the use of
DDT as an antimalarial drug in the zone of propagation of
Anopheles superpictus. Sbor. rab. po mal. i gel'min. no.2:
33-47 '59. (MIRA 15:3)

(TAJIKISTAN--MALARIA)
(DDT (INSECTICIDE))
(TAJIKISTAN--MOSQUITOES)

LYSENKO, A.Ya., MERINOV, V.A.; GOZODOVA, G.Ye.; ALMAZOVA, V.V.;
← GUBERGRITS, M.V.

Topographical and malariological characteristics of the western
Pamirs. Sbor. rab. po mal. i gel'min. no.2:71-79 '59.
(MIRA 15:3)

(PAMIRS—MALARIA)

LYSENKO, A.Ya.; GOZODOVA, G.Ye.; Prinimali uchastiye: MOSKOVICH, I.Ya.;
GUBERGRITS, M.V.

Chemoprophylaxis of tertian and tropical malaria with chlori-
dine in malaria centers with different levels of communi-
cability. Sbor. rab. po mal. i gel'min. no.2:205-213 '59.

(MIRA 15:3)

(TAJIKISTAN--MALARIA)
(DARAPRIM)

SERGIYEV, P.G.; DEMINA, N.A.; LYSENKO, A.Ya.

Sixth International Congress on Tropical Medicine and Malaria.
Med.paraz. i paraz.bolezni. 23 no.1:118-125 Ja-P '59.

(MIRA 12:3)

(TROPICS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

SERGIYEV, P.G.; RASHINA, M.G.; LYSENKO, A.Ya.

Malaria as a world problem and progress in its elimination in
the U.S.S.R. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 28 no.3:268-280 My-Je
'59.
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'-
mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - prof.
P.G.Sergiyev).

(MALARIA, prev. & control,
in Russia (Rus))

LYSENKO, A.Ya.

The malaria problem at the sixth congress in Lisbon. Med.
paraz. i paraz.bol. 28 no.3:360-364 My-Je '59. (HIAA 12:9)
(MALARIA)

LYSENKO, A.Ya.

Malaria in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and aid of Soviet specialists in its control. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 37 no.5:542-548 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Wartsinovskogo (direktor instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR. (MALARIA prev. & control)

LYSENKO, A.Ya.; DANG VAN NGY; KHO VAN KHYU; DANG TUNG TKHO

Studies on the epidemiology of malaria in northern Vietnam.
Part 1: Malariological study of the landscape in Thainguyen
Province. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.3:293-298 '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy
meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhra-
neniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) i Instituta
mal'arii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Demokraticheskoy
Respubliki V'yetnam (dir. instituta - prof. Dang Van Hgy).
(THAINGUYEN PROVINCE (VIETNAM, NORTH)---MALARIA)

LYSENKO, A.Ya.

Quinocide in the radical treatment and chemoprophylaxis
of ~~tertian~~ malaria; 3 years' experience in the Tajik S.S.R.
Sbor. rab. po mal. 1 gel'min. no.2:187-203 '59. (MIRA 15:3)
(QUINOLINE)
(TAJIKISTAN—MALARIA)

LYSENKO, A. Ya.; NGUYIEN TIYEN BYU

Studies on the epidemiology of malaria in North Vietnam. Report
No.2: A landscape-malariological study of the Tai Meo Autonomous
District. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.6:643-651 '61.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye. I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - prof. P. G. Sergiyev) i Instituta malyarii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Demokraticheskoy Respubliki V'yetnam. (dir. - prof. Dang Vai Ngy)

(VIETNAM, NORTH--MALARIA)

SERGIYEV, P.G.; DUKHANINA, N.N.; ZHUKOVA, T.A.; LYSENKO, A.Ya.

Progress and prospects of the complete eradication of malaria
in the U.S.S.R. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no.4:424-435
Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy
meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P.G.
Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

LYSENKO, A.Ya.; CANG VAN NGY; Pri uchastii: NGUYEN KHU DYK; VU FI KHUNG;
~~FAN CHI KHUNG~~

Studies on the epidemiology of malaria in North Vietnam. Report No.3:
Seasonal changes in the population of Anopheles minimus and their
relation to climatic factors. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no.1:73-81
Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny im.
Ye.I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, i Khar'kovskiy
Institut malyarologii. Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Demokraticheskoy
Respubliki V'yetnam.

LYSENKO, A.Ya ; DANG VAN NGY

Studies on the epidemiology of malaria in North Vietnam.
Report No. 4: Malariological zoning of North Vietnam. Med.
paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no.2:189-194 Mr-Apr '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

LYSENKO, A.Ya.; LOSEV, O.L.

Medicogeographical outline of the Democratic Republic of
Vietnam. Vop geog. no.68:14-71 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

LYSENKO, A.Ya.; MYCHKO-MEGRIN, A.Yu.; BARKOV, V.N.; KASATSKIY, A.I.;
FEDOROVA, S.P.; YERMAKOV, V.V.

Medicogeographical studies of Brazil. Vop geog. no.68:137-203
'65. (MIRA 18:12)

LYSENKO, A. Ya.; GOZODOVA, G. Ye.; KALMYKOV, Ye. S.

Epidemiological indications for an examination of the blood for malaria during the period of malaria prophylaxis; based on the work carried out in Tajikistan. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no. 5:592-596 S-O '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva i Dushanbinsk'v institut epidemiologii i gigiyeny. Submitted December 14, 1964.

L 39019-66 ENT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6029590

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0358/66/035/001/0077/0082

AUTHOR: Lysenko, A. Ya.; Kalmykov, Ye. S.; Losev, O. L.; Kolonitskiy, A. T.

ORG: Institute of Medical Parasitology and Tropical Medicine im. Ye. I. Mart inovskiy,
Ministry of Health SSSR, Moscow (Institut meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy
meditsiny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR); Dushanbe Institute of Epidemiology
and Hygiene, Ministry of Health TadzhSSR (Dushanbinskiy institut epidemiologii i
gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya TadzhSSR); Republic Sanitary Epidemiological
Station, Ministry of Health TadzhSSR (Respublikanskaya sanepidstantsiya Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya TadzhSSR)

TITLE: Methods for checking the validity of data on malaria eradication (on the basis of experience in Northern Tadzhikistan)

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya parazitologiya i parazitarnyye bolezni, v. 35, no. 1, 1966, 77-82

TOPIC TAGS: mosquito, preventive medicine, disease control, blood disease

ABSTRACT: Spot checks to verify that malaria actually had been eradicated in Northern Tadzhikistan were carried out in 1963. Because this was the first study of this type conducted in the USSR, reliable criteria for the collection and evaluation of data had to be established. The study was carried out in a relatively isolated area in localities in which the danger of renewed outbreaks of malaria was greatest. It comprised investigations on the thoroughness of work done by

Card 1/2

UDC: 616.936-084.4-07

0917 2684

L 39019-66

ACC NR: AP6029590

local medical organizations and collection of data on the frequency of diseases accompanied by fever, the results of blood tests, and the occurrence of Anopheles mosquitoes and gambusia (fish which exterminate mosquito larvae). The results of the study indicated that malaria had actually been eradicated in Northern Tadzhikistan. Measures to prevent possible outbreaks of malaria in the future are outlined which comprise lowering of the potential level of development of endemic malaria (prevention of the formation of bodies of water from this standpoint, breeding of gambusia, extermination of winged mosquitoes in localities into which the disease may be carried), maintenance of vigilance in the population and among medical workers, prevention of carrying in malaria from the outside, and eradication of foci of infection after the disease has been carried in. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS: 36,932]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 17Feb65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2112P

KUZNETSOV, B.; LYSENKO, B.

Work methods of P. Sapunov's crew. Prof.-tekh. obr.
19 no.8:14-17 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Orel Province—Corn (Maize))

L 19503-65 EPF(c)/EPR/ENG(v)/EMP(j)/EMT(m)/EPA(bb)-2/T Pc-4/Pe-5/Pr-4/Pe-4/
ASD(m)-5 RM/DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP4048323

S/0145/64/000/008/0150/0154

AUTHOR: Kestel'man, V. N. (Aspirant); Ly⁵senko, B. I. (Candidate of technical sciences)⁵

TITLE: Investigation of the gravimetric wear resistance of anide and polypropylene for sliding friction⁵

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 8, 1964, 150-154

TOPIC TAGS: plastic bearing, anide, polypropylene, anide sliding friction, polypropylene sliding friction, anide wear resistance, polypropylene wear resistance, slide bearing

ABSTRACT: Polymers are now used more and more extensively in machine-building, new types such as anide, polypropylene, polyformaldehyde and pentone being employed in many cases. Anide is a polyamide which is widely used as an anti-friction polymer, while the molecular chain of polypropylene has a uniform CH_3 group with similar space orientation. In view of the importance of wear resistance in polymers used for bearings, the authors performed investigations similar to those of Yevdokimov, Kotenko and Cherenkevich on secondary capron, OTsS-5-5-5 bronze and the TsAM(9-1.5) alloy. Wear resistance was tested on a special machine with and without lubrication. The surface smoothness was set between 3 and 10 for the steel shaft and at 8 for polypropylene and anide. The samples

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were obtained by casting under pressure. A binocular MIS-11 microscope was used to measure the surface smoothness. The machine imitated the work of a bearing pair consisting of a steel shaft and a plastic slide bearing. As shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure, the wear resistance of anide was found to depend on the speed, specific load, presence of a lubricant, and the surface smoothness of the parts. For anide at a sliding speed of 0.4 m/sec. the wear rises as the specific load increases up to 31.8 kg/cm². It also increases with increasing sliding speed. The tests showed that anide had the highest wear resistance for sliding friction. Polypropylene was close to secondary capron in this respect. The wear was much higher for adjoining metal parts with low surface smoothness, but anide had a lower sensitivity to surface defects than polypropylene. These investigations show that anide and polypropylene will be widely used in slide bearings of machines. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Zaporozhsky pedagogicheskiy institut (Zaporozh'ye Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 26Sep63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

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L 19503-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048323

ENCLOSURE: 01

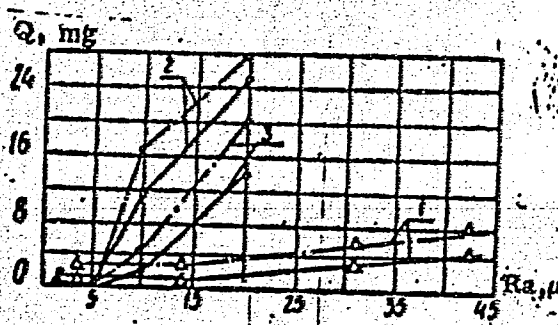


Fig. 1. Gravimetric wear during sliding friction in relation to the surface smoothness of a steel shaft: 1 - capron, 2 - polypropylene, 3 - anide (the dash-dot lines are dry friction, the solid lines - with lubrication).

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AUTHOR: Lysenko, B.F. (Moscow)

26-58-7-33/48

TITLE: How to Prevent the Breaking of Skeleton Twigs of the Apple Tree (Kak predupredit' otlomny skeletnykh such'yev yabloni)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 7, p 113 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Apple trees of the pyramidal type have one shortcoming: the skeleton twigs break easily due to the weight of the apples or without any visible reason. This happens with young 18 to 20-year old trees and diminishes the apple harvest by 70 to 80% in 30 to 40 year old trees. The phenomenon of this breaking is due to the lacking firmness of the junction between trunk and the skeleton twigs or too acute an angle of less than 45° between trunk and twigs. The Plodovaya opytnaya stansiya sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii imeni K.A. Timiryazeva (Fruit Experimental Station of the Agricultural Academy imeni K.A. Timiryazev) has made experiments over 3 years to demonstrate that the skeleton twigs can be induced to leave the trunk at a more obtuse angle of up to 65 to 70°. This is done by applying a vasiline paste containing 0.1 or 0.05% of heteroauxine or 0.01% of 2.4-DU to 3/4 length of the upper part from the trunk of the 4 to 5 cm long twig sprouts in the spring of the second year after the

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How to Prevent the Breaking of Skeleton Twigs of the Apple

grafting or inoculation. This will increase considerably the activity of the cambium on the upper twig part. The twig itself will assume the desired angle because of the unequal growth and will no longer be subject to breaking.

1. Fruit trees--Maintenance

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LYSENKO, D.

"The Application Of Soviet Experiences And Methods In Animal Husbandry Production."
p. 563. (Rutnick's List. Vol. 7, No. 11, Nov. 1954, Prague.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 3.
Library of Congress, March 1954, Unc.

KESTEL'MAN, V.N., aspirant; LYSENKO, B.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Investigating the wear resistance by weight of anid and polypropylene subjected to sliding friction. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.8:150-154 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Zaporozhskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

LYSENKO, B. M.

"Machine Fluctuation of Elastic Couplings With Nonlinear Characteristics." Cand Tech Sci, Inst of Construction Mechanics, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, Kiev, 1954. (RZhMekh, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

LYSENKO, B.M., inzhener.

Forced vibrations in a system subjected to nonlinear elastic
forces and attenuation. Sbor.trud.lab.probl.byst.mash. no.4:
31-38 '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(Vibration)

KUZNETSOV, V.S.; LYSENKO, B.M.

Effect of the reinforcement elasticity on the natural vibration
frequencies of turbine blades. Sber. trud. Lab. probl. bystr. mash.
no.5:179-187 '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Blades--Vibration)

SOV/124-58 2-2253

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 2, p 104 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lysenko, B. M.

TITLE: Vibration Analysis of Revolving Blades Banded Into a Group (Raschet na kolebaniya vrashchayushchikhsya lopatok, svyazannykh v paket)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Labor. gidravl. mashin. AN USSR, 1956, Nr 6, pp 180-191

ABSTRACT: An approximate method for the determination of vibratory frequencies of banded revolving blades is presented. Applying the d'Alembert principle the author obtains the differential equation of the transverse vibration which he subsequently solves for a singly banded constant-section blade. The solution of the equation obtained is sought in the form of an expansion in series according to the fundamental functions for a cantilever bar. As a result thereof equations are obtained for the determination of the vibratory frequency for the first and second mode of a blade with due consideration of the centrifugal forces, the bending moment, the transverse force, and the inertia of the banding. A numerical example is shown relative to a steam-turbine blade.

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A. S. Ginevskiy

S/122/60/000/002/005/018
A161/A130

AUTHORS: Lysenko, B. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Martsinkovskiy,
V. A., Engineer

TITLE: Vibration stability of rotors on journal bearings

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 2, 1960, 20 - 24

TEXT: The Laboratoriya gidromashin AN USSR (Hydraulic Machine Laboratory of UkrSSR) has studied the effect of the design and service factors on the stability of machine rotors mounted on plain journal bearings. Corresponding Member of AS UkrSSR A. P. Filippov supervised the work. A centrifugal multistage high-pressure pump model was used in the studies, with a maximum rotor velocity of 8,500 rpm. Tests were carried out in the acceleration and deceleration period only, for the equipment did not ensure smooth control of velocity in the entire possible range. The two experiment rotors had similar journal dimensions but different rigidity. The vibration was measured by three induction pickups at an angle of 120°; the 50-cycle current frequency was used for the time scale. The data were recorded with a galvanometer oscillograph MNO-2 (MPO-2). The oscillograms revealed the resonance whip appearing for the first time at 2,200 rpm (or natural frequency), for

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Vibration stability of rotors on journal bearings

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a second time at a further increase of velocity (with a constant amplitude and frequency, regardless of the rpm and with a frequency near the natural of the rotor), and again at the velocity near the treble critical, with the basic harmonic equal to one third of the rotor rpm. It is supposed that such a resonant whip must appear also further, at rpm numbers being multiple of the first critical velocity. The mechanism of the whip presents a problem of high interest, but at present it may only be supposed that the cause is in periodical oil film interruptions. The analysis of the vibration revealed that the system bearing-rotor is non-linear, and this makes it difficult to investigate. It was stated that short and rigid rotors with a light load on the bearings can develop vibration with frequency equal to one half of rpm at any rpm, but they are not further considered, for the phenomenon is rare in practical operation and not so dangerous. The observation data are compared in a table with the data of four foreign works. It is stated that the measures as suggested in various works can in some cases eliminate the whip, e.g., annular grooves in bearings; changed spaces and angles of contact; variation of the oil viscosity or oil pressure at the intake end of the bearing. But none of those means can ensure dependable stability through a wide velocity range, and the most radical means is the use of special vibration-proof bearing designs some of which are described in Refs. 5, 7 and 12, the best of which have proved to be the bear-

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